The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1790. (No. 45.)

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £ 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

In Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next, to the highest Bidder,

TWO LOTS of LAND, at present occupied by Mr. *James Muschett*, well situated for a private family, with convenient houses, &c.—Ready Cash will be expected, or approved Merchants' Notes, payable in October following.

MARTIN PICKETT & CO.

May 25, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At George-Town, on Monday the 14th of June next, to the highest Bidder,

THE HULL, MASTS, SPARS, STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING, and every Material of the Ship WASHINGTON.—An inventory may be seen, and the articles viewed, on application to WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, May 12, 1790.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy-five ACRES of LAND, lying near the head of Severn, about 10 miles from the City of Annapolis; 80 of which are cleared, and produce most excellent corn and rye. There are three very good apple orchards upon it. The buildings being rather out of order, and as it will be sold for Cash only, any person desirous of purchasing, may expect a good bargain.—The sale will be on the 1st day of July next, at Annapolis. E. VALLETTE.

N. B. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser at private sale, may treat with *Thomas Harwood*, Esq; of Annapolis, or myself here.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790. 5w. E. V.

On Monday the 21st of June next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Alexandria,

SIXTEEN NEGROES; consisting of Men, Women and Children; belonging to the Estate of *Robert Adam*, deceased.—Twelve months credit will be allowed on giving Bond, with approved Security, to bear Interest from the date if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROGER WEST,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. } *Adams.*

Alexandria, May 26, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Cash, or Crop-Tobacco, on the 10th of June next, on the premises,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Goose-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon *Henry Humphries* now lives. This lease is for lives, and at the very low rent of £.3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The soil is good, a considerable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houses, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaser of the aforesaid lease.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Samuel Love*, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the subscriber, in Maryland, within 4 miles of Alexandria.

May 25, 1790. RICHARD COURTS.

LOST,

On board the Ship Liberty,

A Round GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—Whoever has found the same, and delivers it to the Printers hereof, shall receive a liberal Reward, and no Questions asked.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe without the Streights,

The BRIG

RANGER,

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Master, Will carry about 7000 Barrels; is a good Vessel, almost new, and a British Bottom.—For Terms, apply to HARTSHORNE and DONALDSON, or the Master.

Alexandria, May 26, 1790. 3w.

Waggons Wanted.

☞ *A number of Waggons may find* back loads *as far as Winchester, in the course of ten to twenty days, by applying to the Printers hereof.*

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

☞ I Will convey to any Man who shall come well recommended for his Industry and Knowledge in Gardening, and the Culture of Fruit-Trees, a Life-Estate, including that of his Wife, in five or six Acres of very fertile Land, on the Patowmack, within two Miles of Alexandria; and on very advantageous Terms to the Lessee: as also be at some Trouble and Expense in procuring him an agreeable Establishment in the above Line of Business. ROGER WEST.

West-Grove, May 13, 1790. 4w.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

[*Continued from our last.*]

THURSDAY, February 25, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Benson in the chair.—The assumption of the State Debts under consideration.

Mr Gerry then mentioned the defalcations of excise; that the collection of it was generally supposed in Massachusetts, not to exceed 25 per cent. of what ought to be be the amount, and stated the manner in which the payment of it was eluded. It is impossible, therefore, says he, at this time to determine whether those resources are or are not equal to the funds required. But suppose they are not, how does it appear that the States will be uneasy at direct taxation, if it is necessary to support public credit? I consider public credit as the main pillar of the government. If it is well established it will be more valuable than the mines of Peru; for it will command what resources you may want—and those can do no more: it will also command the confidence and attachment of your best citizens, which will be infinitely more valuable—will strengthen your government, and make it immoveable. A government founded in justice is so great a blessing as that enlightened citizens, like those of the United States, will not only contribute their property, but will risk every thing in support of such a government. Mines may enable a government to procure an army of mercenaries, but the power of these is not to be compared with that of good citizens, acting from principle. It cannot therefore be doubted, that if direct taxes are necessary to pay the just debts of the Union, and to support its credit, the citizens will submit to it.

If we refer to the propositions of the States for amending the constitution, there is nothing in them that justifies the contrary supposition; but I shall be always opposed to direct taxes till it shall appear that they are indispensably necessary.

The gentleman supposes that the assumption will lessen the influence of the States and elevate the general government, and has quoted my observations, that the States out of debt, would be out of danger; and not, as gentlemen in the opposition conceived, in debt out of danger. To confute this doctrine, the gentleman has stated a case, and says, if owning an estate he owed money on it, he should think it more safe to take the estate into his hands and pay his debts with its incomes, than to mortgage his estate to another on his engaging to pay the debts—But Mr. Gerry observed, that the resources for paying the State debts are taken from them, and the question in the case stated is, whether the owner of an estate who owed debts on it, would not expect that the person who occupied it should with the incomes pay the debts of the estate rather than leave the owner to pay them. In the case of a minor, ought not his guardian who receives the income of an estate to pay the minor's debts, and not to apply the income to his own use whilst the debts were accumulating? Much had been said respecting part of the State debts being for State and not for federal purposes: but would any gentleman deny that almost the whole expenditures of the States, excepting the expences of their civil governments, were for federal purposes, or that the taxes of the States had far exceeded the civil lists and other expenses of the States? Is it not evident then that the existing debts of the States must be far short of their demands against the United States for supplies furnished by their citizens? And where is the force of this objection? It has been urged by another gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Moore) that an assumption is unconstitutional. He has mentioned the accounts of that State which, containing State and federal charges, obliged the State to discriminate between them. But how does this prove the unconstitutionality of the measure? The debts of the States are either debts of the union or not; if not, we have no desire to assume them; if they are, we think it unjust to avoid payment because of the mode in which they have been negociated; and we conceive it is sufficiently evident that the existing State debts are for the property or services of individuals received by the union. But suppose we should refuse to assume the State debts, will not the injured creditors of the States be forever opposed to your government? Will they not consider this measure, explained as it will be in the progress of the debates, as a State artifice to defraud them of their property? For, although the integrity of the honourable mover is unquestionable, yet if his proposition, when examined, has the tendency pointed out, it will, if adopted, be considered as artifice. The State creditors in a common cause will probably not confine their opposition to the collection of a federal excise, but will extend it to the impost, which will be considered as an unjust alienation of the State funds to pay the federal, at the expense of the State, creditors. Such policy instead, of promoting peace and concord, will be a source of war and discord between the different classes of citizens and the United States. For these and other reasons that may be urged, Mr. Gerry hoped the proposition would be rejected.

Mr. Livermore said, that he seconded the motion (of Mr. White) because he supposed it would bring the subject fully before the committee: For I consider, said he, that it would be as absurd for Congress to assume the whole mass of the State debts, previous to a liquidation, and ascertaining the balances, as it would be to pay the account of an individual without first determining whether it was just or not. I always consider it bad policy to pay money first, and then settle the account afterwards. It appears to me very strange how an individual, or a nation, deeply involved in debt, can raise its credit by assuming to pay the debts of others. But Congress, according to some gentlemen, appear to possess the whole art of financiering; their power extends to extracting gold out of a rock. The States, individually, know nothing at all about the business; they have, however, found measures to raise money sufficient in times past, and I have not a doubt can do it again.—This assumption will be injurious to the State creditors; they have trusted the States, and Congress has no right to interfere in their contracts. For my part I should thank no man for offering to take my estate out of my own hands, to pay my debts: I should prefer handling my own money myself. With respect to the maxim, out of debt, out of danger, I thinks it applies against the measure of assumption: For certainly going into debt, is going into danger, and we surely will not entertain less concern for the general, than for the State governments. I hope, therefore, the motion for a previous liquidation will take place, for I do not conceive that we have any thing to do with the debts, further than the balances which may appear to be due after this liquidation. If the several State debts should never be paid, Congress has nothing to blame itself for: Congress has done its duty in calling upon the States from time to time—and the United States are, therefore, bound to pay no more than the surplus advanced by any particular State over and above its quota. He hoped, therefore, that if the original resolution should pass, it would be with this amendment.

Mr. White replied to Mr. Gerry, and observed, that the gentleman considered the States as agents to Congress; but he considered them as agents to the people. The States have been called on, some have complied with the requisitions. I wish the business to go on till all have done their duty, and a settlement of accounts to precede all payment of debts. On the contrary supposition, the States that have already paid will be taxed to pay their debtors. The gentleman says, the Secretary contemplates a sinking fund; but this must be at a very distant date. He mentions nothing but the Post-Office as this fund; but this has never produced any thing yet. The State creditors never did look to Congress; still I should not object to the assumption on just principles: I should chuse to see what the exertions of the several States have been.

Mr. Burke said, that however the question may be determined at this moment, it must finally be adopted, for South-Carolina cannot grapple with her debt any more than a child with a giant. And she will consider herself in a wretched condition, if after being wheedled into the Constitution, and wheedled out of her impost, she should now be abandoned to her fate, with a debt incurred for the general defence which she never can discharge.

Mr. Livermore said, that the observations of the gentleman last speaking, had not altered the nature of the question at all. It is no fault of the United States if any particular State or individual is in debt: It is their misfortune, but Congress is not obliged to make itself answerable for such debts. The gentlemen from South-Carolina are instructed to urge this matter: They do right so far as their judgment is in the measure; but the delegates from New-Hampshire expect different instructions upon this subject; and I shall think it my duty to follow those instructions, especially as they will accord with sentiments I have long entertained on the subject. As I said before, I am for doing strict justice, and when the accounts are settled I shall be in favour of assuming the balances that any particular State may appear to be entitled to.

FRIDAY, February 26.

In committee of the whole House. The proposition for assuming the State debts, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. White, being under consideration.

Mr. Stone. It is said that immediate relief is to be afforded the State creditors; but upon the Secretary's idea, not one farthing is to be paid under two years: In the mean time there will be a total suspension of all payments to the State creditors, this will operate very unjustly and oppressively: He instanced particularly in the State of Maryland. In that State there is upwards of 2000001. solid substantial property in State paper belonging to the citizens. This property, by virtue of the judicious arrangements of that State, is placed in a very eligible situation. Now what have the proprietors done that they should be in a manner stripped of it?

He reprobated the injustice of taxing those States who are out of debt, to pay debts contracted for purposes in which perhaps they are not at all interested. He adverted to the conduct of South-Carolina, in not making provision for their State debt, on the presumption that Congress would assume and fund it, without any previous intimation of any design of this nature on the part of Congress. He was sorry, he said, to mention this circumstance, but much more sorry that it should ever have taken place.

He concluded by saying that in all events he should advise his constituents to proceed in paying excise and impost, and making provision for their debts, and if Congress pleased they might give them credit. If not, he hoped they would obtain credit in Heaven.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, March 8.

SATURDAY se'nnight is the day appointed for the election of a *Prime Minister of the Bruſh*, at Somerset-house, when Mr. West is expected to be chosen—and afterwards *dubbed Sir Benjamin!* The revolted Americans may be proud to have a native of their country at the head of the British Academy.

The wags say——in allusion to Mr. West's merit and *modesty*——"should he be elected, bless us! how he will *colour!*"

MARCH 11.

Whimsical incident at Plymouth.

Two elderly ladies walking to Dock, a few days since, were met in Stock-Fields by some jolly tars; (one of whom had a fiddle) they accosted the ladies, hat in hand, and told them they must make up their minds either to be kissed, or dance a minuet on the grass. The ladies chose the latter. An unobserved by-stander, peeping over the hedge, describes it as a most diverting circumstance, to see two well-dressed ladies going through all the mazes of the *Minuet de la Cour*, up to their ancles in mud.

When the minuet was finished, the sailors returned their muffs, and thanks for their politeness, and handed them over the stile, gave three cheers, and walked off in high glee towards Plymouth, playing 'God save the King.'

During the late war of 1759, a man had written a pamphlet, accusing the King of Prussia of having exhausted his treasury, depopulated his kingdom, and brought himself to the brink of destruction: One of the Sycophants about the Court carried the publication to the King, strongly urging him to punish the author for the libel. 'Why should I punish him?' said the King, 'he has only written what all my subjects either think or believe! though it is no fault of mine that I have so many enemies.' The Sycophant still pleaded the necessity of punishment. 'You may be a good courtier,' replied the King, 'but not a good friend; for he that advises a Prince to OPPRESS his subjects for TRIFLES, is an enemy to his peace and prosperity.'

MARCH 20.

ANSON'S SAILOR.

There is now living in White-Croft, Sheffield, one John Holmes, thought to be the only survivor of those intrepid adventurers who accompanied the late Lord Anson round the world. He is at this time in his 80th year, lingering out the painful conclusion of a life, the vigour of which was devoted to the services of his country, in the most miserable and distressing poverty, the small pittance allowed him being barely sufficient to preserve him from perishing with hunger. During the 18 years he spent at sea, he made 12 voyages to the Indies, (10 to the West and 2 to the East) exclusive of that celebrated circumnavigation, the particulars of which he even yet has a pleasure in relating. So retentive is his memory, notwithstanding his long confinement to a bed of sickness, that he perfectly recollects the name and situation of every island they touched at in traversing the vast Pacific Ocean, and, with the true spirit of a sailor, gives an animated and circumstantial account of the gallant action, in which he bore a part, between the Centurion and the rich Spanish Galleon, the capture of which will be long remembered.—It may not displease our readers to be informed of this honest tar's reply, on being asked what became of his prize money—*alas! I was a sailor.*

NEW-YORK, May 25.

OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Last Wednesday the bill respecting Rhode-Island was received from the Senate. It was read a first time and ordered a second reading. On Thursday the bill was read a second time and committed, to be taken up on Monday next. A motion was made to have the bill printed, but this was thought unnecessary. So great a majority of the House appear to be in favour of the bill that no doubt can exist of its passing. By this act all trade and intercourse with Rhode-Island is interdicted; and the President of the United States is authorised to demand of that State 25,000 dollars specie, for which they are to be credited in account with the United States.

FREE MASONS.

We hear that the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, lately erected in this city, and composed of the most respectable characters, on Tuesday evening last, in honour of our beloved President, adopted the name and style of "*The Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the city of New-York, North-America.*

Extract of a letter from a house in Lisbon, to a Merchant in Salem, dated March 12.

"We have read with indignation, in one of the London prints, a false and ridiculous paragraph, respecting an engagement between two Portuguese men of war and an Algerine corsair. As such report may alarm the concerned on your side, we think it necessary to contradict it; and also to assure you, that none of those rovers dare stir out of port, much less to pass the Streights. The Portuguese squadron is to sail in a few days to their old station in the Streights; which will effectually shut up every Algerine, and make the navigation of your flag in these seas perfectly safe. It may be well to publish this in your papers, to quiet the minds of your navigators; for we consider that paragraph to have been invented for an evil purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Notwithstanding all the declarations that are made of the great increase of civilization in the present century, many striking remains of barbarism still subsist.——Amongst these we may justly mention the abominable vice of *drunkenness*.—The prevalence of this is totally incompatible with every idea of civilization. We should not expect to find a practice continue amongst a civilized people, the tendency of which is to debase the man below the brute, to ruin his health, and to annihilate the faculties of his mind. We would naturally be led to look for such a vice, only in the darkest ages of ignorance. The northern nations of Europe, and particularly the Germans, were formerly much addicted to this vice. At present it is much less prevalent. The Germans had some excuse for the practice. They consumed liquors which were the produce of their own country. Their wines had not a very unfavourable influence upon health and morals. But the *enlightened* citizens of the United States, neglecting the wholesome and agreeable drinks which their own country plentifully furnishes, cyder and malt liquors, expend three millions of dollars annually upon that baneful liquor RUM, the effects of which are destructive of health, industry, morals and every good quality.

The Turks use a loathsome drug, which gradually saps the foundations of life, reduces them to a state of stupidity, unfits them for the discharge of every duty, and shortens the limited period of existence allotted to them. We are surprised at their fondness for this substance. We reflect not, that we consume a liquid poison, the effects of which are equally inimical to life and more injurious to morality and the interests of society.

In some countries apothecaries are forbid, under a severe penalty, to sell poisons. The law is a rational one, and it is worthy of our imitation. Instead of this, we licence persons openly to dispense poisonous liquors to every comer. Strange, absurd conduct!

Our country can never expect to flourish, or rise to eminence, while her citizens remain under the baneful influence of rum. Though its pernicious effects have been repeatedly pointed out, the consumption of it continues in an alarming degree. Ought not the Legislature to lay a duty upon it which would amount to a total prohibition? Such an act would entitle them to the thanks of all the friends of virtue and mankind: and we may almost despair of any thing else being effectual in putting a stop to the dangerous and detestable vice.

MAY 27.

From the French National Gazette.

The schemes of the Scioto company become more and more alarming. More efficacious means than those proposed by M. Maulu ought to be adopted, if we would effectually rid France of this nuisance. If the gentlemen, who have opened the office under the direction of the Scioto company, are foreigners, the best treatment they ought to expect is to be ordered to depart the kingdom with eight days, as persons guilty of violating the laws of nations. If they are Frenchmen they ought to be brought to trial as subjects charged with the crime of treason against the nation. No pretence whatever can justify a further sufferance. A company avowedly formed to depopulate this country, ought not to be allowed two days existence in France.

[Notwithstanding the extreme jealousy of the Parisians in respect to the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, it is thought they might part with several thousands of them without considerable detriment. That the National Assembly view the matter in this light is evident from the late arrivals of French emigrants in the Potowmack.]

N. Y. Daily Adver.

The following is translated from a late Paris Daily Gazette.

It is highly proper and laudable for the United States of North-America, to make agriculture and commerce the foundation of their power; and it is possible we may charge them unjustly when we say, we have reason to suspect that they have no objection to the depopulating of France, provided they could thereby advance their own population; a measure which would not be permitted even by nations actually in a state of hostility with each other. Is it then possible to suppose that the American States mean to make so ungrateful a return to France for the succour she has afforded them?

An association, however, known by the name of the *Scioto Company*, actually exists in Paris, who have opened an office in New-street (Rue Neuve) No 162. This company have already printed and published advertisements, the sole design of which is to persuade the French to emigrate to North-America. The offers they hold out are very tempting, a passage free of expense, a short and easy service after their arrival, and lands given them in return for such service.—They have even the assurance to say, "that this is conferring a benefit upon France, considering her present situation, in disburthening her of a superfluous population, at once distressing and dangerous." It is not probable that the French government will consent to such emigrations. France has new lands to cultivate as well as the United States of America, and labour enough to employ all her citizens. How comes it, then, that such an office as that of the Scioto association, should be allowed in Paris, and the publication of their pamphlets permitted?

ALEXANDRIA, June 3.

By accounts received last night from New York, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is so far recovered as to ride out in his carriage.

On the 24th ult. it was moved in the Senate of the United States, that when Congress adjourn, they adjourn to the City of Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Sally, Davis,	Philadelphia.
—— Hannah, Vernon,	Do.

SAILED.

Ship Mary Isabella, Grayson,	Cork.
—— Molly, Quirk,	Dumfries.
Brig William, Cable,	Falmouth.
—— Matty, Key,	Barbados.
—— Belhaven, Sweet,	Vigo.
Sloop Sally, Davis,	Philadelphia.

Messrs. HANSCOM and BOYD,

The following letter was addressed to, and is communicated for publication, by,

A Member of the Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK it was in the summer of the year 1776, that I accidentally got in my possession a *lusus naturæ*. A Negro man, in going over a small stream of water, which originates in the mountains, known by the name of "the Bull-Run Mountains," saw, and caught, a small turtle (or what is more generally known there by the name of shell-pot) of a very extraordinary construction. On examination, there issued from the same shell two separate and distinct necks and heads, with two pair of eyes, two mouths, and, in short, to every appearance, the heads and necks of two different turtles. I kept it in a bason of water several days, during which time, when flies were caught and put into the bason, as food for it, each head appeared equally anxious to devour them, and often both were seen feeding at the same time: But, what appeared most extraordinary to every observer was, each head seemed to be actuated by wishes and desires of its own; for, at times, one head would endeavour to proceed in one direction, and the other in another. In every other respect it appeared to be a single turtle, having only four legs, one body, and one tail. This you may rely on as a just representation—There are several respectable people in that place who can testify to the truth of it.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Middleburg, Jan. 24, 1790.

P. S. It will perhaps be asked, "Why I did not open and examine the inward construction of this turtle?" My reply is, that it was unfortunately seized upon, and run away with, by a cat, and was never seen afterwards.

ANECDOTE.

IN instructing the Dauphin to read, the declaration of the rights of man has lately been employed. A few days ago the King asked him, whether he recollected any thing he had gone over? "Yes, (said he,) father, I understand, by what I have read, that men are equal, and that every Frenchman is a man as well as *myself*." This is very true said the King,—"Then, (replied the Dauphin,) how is it that I hear the contrary asserted by such and such people," naming several of the dignified clergy, dukes, counts, &c. "I pri'thee, father, order that in future they may be taught to read in the declaration of the rights of man."

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 5th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt. Brown,

BRITANNIAS,	Wool & Cotton Cards,
Irish Linens,	Hardware assorted in
Sheetings,	small Boxes,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1	7 by 9, and 8 by 10
to 8,	Window-Glass,
Tammies & Durants,	White Lead, Ground in Oil,
Men's Fashionable riding	Spanish Brown, Ground in Oil,
Hats,	Yellow, Ground in Oil,
Osnaburg, coloured,	Oil in Jars,
stitching and Nuns'	FFF FFF Gunpowder,
Thread,	Gilt Trunks.

They have also for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.——The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has abundance of iron ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

We will attend at the house of Capt. *Adam Shower*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Monday the 7th of June next, till Saturday the 12th, for the purpose of shewing the lands and title papers to those that may incline to purchase; and at Leesburg on Monday the 14th of the same month, being the day of the Quarter-Session Court of Loudoun County, where we shall have the papers, and be ready to treat with any person inclinable to buy.—The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—Deeds will be made on the spot—in the mean time, the plat and title papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 21st of June, on the premises, pursuant to the last Will of *Thomas Fleming*, deceased,

ALL that part of an Half-Acre of GROUND, beginning at the intersection of Water and Wolf Streets, and running S. as far as the Corner of Mr. James Keith's house; the whole extending back 80 feet, with the advantage of a twelve-foot alley running the whole length thereof.—For the convenience of purchasers, it will be laid off in six lots, each of which will be nearly 30 feet front. There are 75 feet of this ground at present under lease to Mr. S. M. Brown (on which is erected a good house) who pays annually £. 34 : 4 : 0—On one of the lots, near the intersection, is a tolerable good house belonging thereto; from the corner of which to the end of Wolf Street is vacant, and intended for two lots, being especially the corner lot, most eligible situations for stores.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold for Cash, or a short Credit, a NEGRO WOMAN.

BETTY FLEMING, Executrix.
GEORGE HUNTER, Executor.

Alexandria, May 31, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ NOTICE.

THE Road Commissioners are desired to meet at Mr. *John Wise's* Tavern, in Alexandria, the third Monday in June, in order to adjust the accounts, and agree with proper persons to keep the toll-gates for next Term; also to take into consideration the late alterations made in the Turnpike Law, &c. &c.—It is requested that a general meeting of the Commissioners be held on that day, it being now the proper season for making further repairs on the public roads. The new road leading from widow *Tucker's* to the upper gate is now opened, and in good repair for wheel-carriages and travellers of every description.

CHARLES LITTLE.

June 3, 1790. 3w.

THE Subscribers, being a Committee appointed, by the Corporation of the Town of Alexandria, to contract for finishing the upper part of the Market-House, into a Court-House and Jury-Rooms, agreeable to a plan which will be presented, to be completed by the 15th day of September next—Desire all persons, who wish to contract for said Work, to deliver their Terms, in writing, on or before the 15th instant.

DENNIS RAMSAY,
PHILIP MARSTELLER,
BENJAMIN SHREEVE.

Alexandria, June 2, 1790.

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS my Husband, *James M'Henry*, hath left me and his place of residence, and, as I am informed, and have every reason to suspect, intends to leave the country, these are therefore to inform his creditors, if there be any, to bring in their respective accounts properly attested, and, as far as his estate will go, the same shall be paid, but no farther by me: And, in order to effect the same, I mean to expose to public sale, on the first day of September next, the whole of his estate, real and personal, or at least as much as will pay his debts.

ANN M'HENRY.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ NOTICE,

AFTER the 5th day of July next, every Bond, the property of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, *Esq; remaining in our hands, and that may have then, or before, become due, will be put in suit, without respect to persons.*

Robert T. Hooe, } *Agents.*
Charles Little, }

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

Very reasonable for Cash,

A NEW

Single-Horse Chair,

With Iron Axletree and Brass Boxes.

THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell about 650 ACRES, 4 miles from George-Town and Bladensburgh, and 8, by water, from Alexandria, on the Patowmack, yielding about £. 150 rent; part of which would make a beautiful farm, having meadow-land, and a mill-stream rising about a quarter of a mile from, and 30 feet higher than, tide water. Lamb, mutton and veal are usually 6d. per lb. here—Hay £. 3 per ton, and cord-wood 15s.—There is one of the finest situations in America, overlooking Alexandria, George-Town, an extensive water, and if those judge right, who think the Federal City ought to be near this place, that will be in full view.—Ships may load within half a mile, and are safe at all seasons, from every thing but fire, in a harbour 4 miles long.

I wish also to sell my improvements in Bladensburgh, and about 750 Acres of Land adjacent, as I desire to reside in Shepherds-Town.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Bladensburgh, June 1, 1790.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday last, SIX FRENCH SERVANTS, viz. JOHN GAILLIARD—32 years old, about 6 feet high, stout in proportion—brown hair, dark eyes, short flat nose, upon which there is a scar. He has also a scar upon his left hand.

SIMON VALERCHAMP—about 5 feet high, 28 years old, dark brown hair, gray eyes, squints, thick nose and lips, speaks English and Dutch—a Baker by trade.

PETER FRANCIS ANDRE—about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair, round full face, good complexion, blue eyes, Roman nose, small mouth and chin—well-made, except shoulders rather high.

NOEL DE CLERY—about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, large forehead, blue eyes, small flat nose, large mouth, thick lips, and turned-up chin.

JOHN BAPTIST BEAUCHE—about 21 years old, 5 feet high, slender made, black hair and eyes, Roman nose, dark complexion, freckled, and his countenance silly; by trade a Blacksmith.

JOSEPH LE BLANC—about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown short hair, large forehead, blue eyes, Roman nose, small chin, pale faced, high-shouldered and ill-made.

The above reward will be given for apprehending, and securing in gaol, the above RUNAWAYS, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, upon giving notice thereof to Mr. PERRIN, Agent of the French Consulate in Alexandria.

M. THIEBAUD.

Alexandria, June 8, 1790.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court-House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, *an Irish indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth, short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Colchester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who sold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the subscriber, the 15th of April, *a light bay HORSE*, about 15½ hands high, a small star in his forehead; he trots, paces and canters, about 8 years old; had on when he strayed away the ring of a spancel on his off fore foot. It is supposed he went towards Ashby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. t. f.

From the Virginia Gazette

POETRY.

The DEATH of DOCTOR DUDLEY.

OLD Dudley lay ſick and 'twas thought he was dying,
His friends and relations were round him all crying,
They made with their plaints ſuch a terrible din,
That *Death*, who was paſſing and heard it, went in.
" What a deuce, " cries the demon, " good folks is the matter,
" That you make round the doctor ſo horrid a clatter?
" Suppoſe he were going, what needs your repining?
" But leave off, however, your wailing and whining;
" And fear not my preſence altho' I look grim;
" I know my own intereſt too well to kill *him*."

ANECDOTE.

AN Iriſhman, whoſe Siſter had juſt lain in, being aſked by a friend " Has your Siſter got a Son or a Daughter?" anſwered, " Upon my ſoul I do not yet know whether I am an *Uncle* or an *Aunt*."

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in poſſeſſion of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is ſituated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a very commodious Barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needleſs to ſay any more of this place, as it is ſuppoſed any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to ſee it, and a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.—Alſo, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the firſt quality, containing 300 Acres, ſituated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittſburgh——And an undivided right in ſeveral TRACTS of LAND, on the Suſquehanna river, in Pennſylvania.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may hear the terms of ſale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

February 11, 1790.

James Kidd,

SADDLE, CAP and HARNESS MAKER,

JUST NOW ARRIVED from EDINBURGH, with an elegant Aſſortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened Shop at the Head of King-Street and Corner of St. Aſaph-Street, at the Green Saddle-Tree, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS in all its Branches. He flatters himſelf that he will give Satisfaction to thoſe that favour him with their Employment, and furniſh them in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner, and on the loweſt Terms.

A few of the Articles are as follows:

Faſhionable Hunting-Saddles,	A very elegant Aſſortment of Whips,
Spring Patent Saddles,	Thongs of different Sizes,
Strong Saddles for Country Uſe,	Curry Combs & Bruſhes,
Ladies' Side-Saddles of various Kinds,	Waſhing Bruſhes and Spunges,
Do. made with turning Heads,	Horſe Clothes and Rugs,
Clog-Stirrups of all Colours, for Ladies,	Rollers & Breaking Tackle,
Portmanteaus made to any Size,	Saddle-Cloths of all Kinds,
Hard Leather Trunks,	Velvet & Leather Caps,
Rein Curb-Bridles,	Pocket-Books of different Sizes,
Hard or Spring Woollen Girths,	Fine elaſtic plated Spurs,
Surſingles of all Sorts,	Spring do. do.
Boot-Garters of all Sorts,	Coach and Chair Harneſs made in the neateſt Manner, and Chairs repaired,
Martingals of all Sorts,	Falſe Collars for ſaving Horſes,
Shot-Belts of different Sizes,	All Kinds of Waggon and Dray Harneſs made on a new Conſtruction.
Dog-Collars and Padlocks,	
Saddle-Bags of any Size,	

☞ Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually attended to.

N. B. He has on Hand an elegant Four-Wheel CHAISE for a Child.

☞ Wanted an Apprentice to the Saddlery Buſineſs.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

To be ſold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths and Caſſimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Luſtrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ¼ Iriſh Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Oſnaburgs, Lancaſhire Sheetings and Ruſſia ditto; Coſſaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muſlins; Muſlin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Baliſore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Perſians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hoſe; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twiſt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly aſſorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Caſks; a large Aſſortment of faſhionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' faſhionable Riding-Hats; Fuſtians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Cordurets and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muſlinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Wharehouſe of

Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company,

A large and general Aſſortment of

GOODS

Suitable to the approaching Seaſon:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for ſale by the Barrel.

Bryan Hampſon

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, oppoſite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or ſmall Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; ſweeping and ſcrubbing Bruſhes; white Wine Vinegar; Marſeilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Muſtard, &c &c.—which he will ſell low for Caſh. (t. f.)

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Schooner Trial, Capt. Simeon Parker, and now landing at Hooe's Wharf,

A CARGO of high Proof and well-flavoured GRANADA RUM in Puncheons and Quarter-Caſks, COFFEE in Bags, and a few Barrels of LIMES.—For Terms apply to DAVID EASTON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790. 3w.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, ſituated on King-ſtreet, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under ſaid houſe, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which thoſe buildings ſtand, has for its front 30½ feet, and runs back the diſtance of 175 feet. This houſe is convenient for Mercantile Buſineſs and the accommodation of a Family, having a ſtore-room in the front, and ſeveral large apartments above and below.

He will alſo ſell a LOT of GROUND, ſituated on Pitt-ſtreet, whoſe front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-Houſe on it. The ſituation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two ſtreets, muſt render it very valuable. The ſubſcriber will take in payment all ſorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or ſituated within 30 miles of this Town. If he ſhould be unable to diſpoſe of this property, he will leaſe it for ſuch time as may be agreeable to any perſon contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subſcriber.

PETER CASANAVE.

George-Town, May 14, 1790. 7w.

Jeſſe Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,
The BRIGANTINE

BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A ſtout Britiſh Veſſel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a ſhort Time, ſhe will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Conſignment.—For Terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Pork in Barrels.

A ſmall Quantity is juſt received, and for Sale, on very low Terms, by MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax-Street to Royal Street, next Door to the Poſt-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the beſt of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Buſineſs that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. *Ann James*, Widow of Doctor *Thomas James*, for a valuable Conſideration, the genuine Receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the firſt of June, or ſome Time in that Month, all Perſons who apply at his Houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be ſupplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception, the following Affidavit is ſubjoined:

" *Charles County, ſc.*

" THEN *Ann James* perſonally appeared before " me and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- " mighty God, to the beſt of her Knowledge, that " the Receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold, and " delivered to *Ignatius Simpſon*, was left by her " Huſband, and that it is the true Receipt for mak- " ing the celebrated *James's Waters*.—Witneſs my " Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

" (Signed) B. FENDALL, (Seal.)"

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Marylandand Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, in George-Town, ſituated on Falls-Street, convenient to the Market-Houſe, and alſo to the new Warehouſe, which circumſtances make it an eligible ſtand either for ſtore or tavern. The houſe is large and commodious, 4 rooms on the lower floor;—beſides, there is a kitchen, and ground for an excellent garden. For further particulars, the price and terms of ſale, inquire of ELIZABETH DONCASTLE.

George-Town, March 8, 1790.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from *William Jones*, on the night of the 16th inſt. *a Negro Man ſlave*, named *FRANK*. He has been the property of *Joſeph Aſberry*, *Thomas Brown*, and *Moſes Thomas*, all of this County; an artful cunning fellow, though often endeavours to appear otherwiſe. He was ſold five or ſix years ago by a Ship-Carpenter, who lives in Alexandria, to the aforeſaid *Moſes Thomas*, and may probably, as he has been uſed to going by water, make for that place or Dumfries. He was cloathed in a Negro cotton jacket, old country cloth waiſtcoat, oſnaburg ſhirt, country linen trouſers, which, if clean, will appear ſtriped, old white linen breeches, and red and white ſtockings; but may change his dreſs.—Said Negro is about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſtrong made, walks ſtraight and wide, a little ſquint-eyed, yellowiſh complexion, and his hair cut cloſe on the top of his head.—If taken in the County, Two Dollars Reward will be paid on his delivery; if taken out of the County, and delivered to Capt. *John Reynolds*, in Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber at Wapping, in Loudoun County, the above Reward, with reaſonable charges.——All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining ſaid Runaway at their peril.

GEORGE RALLS.

May 18, 1790. 8w.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.